Business Notices.

The most magnificent Store and the best goods in Broadway, is Whitti's great Hat Emporium and Gentlemen's Fur-nishing Establishment, corner of Feiton-St. Hain, Caps, Furn Gra-vats, &c., of the finest description. Gall and let your eyes be delighted. MERRIMAC AND COCHECO STYLES PRINTS—WIDZ

CLOTER - Just received, a large lot of the above Prints, of new designs, which will be sold at 65 cents cash.

HAMLEN, RUSHMORE & Co., Nos. 64 and 66 Liberty st. T. GILBERT & Co.'s SUPERIOR PIANOS .- A fine assortment just received and for sale very low. Also, Smith's un-equaled Melodeons, a full supply at low prices, at HORACE WATERS'S, No. 303 Broadway; the great Plano and Muzic Estab-

"The Good for Nothing Polka," with a handson denotic of Miss Annie Lorsdale, in her great criginal character.
Nam," in "The Good for Nothing," composed by Thomas Sake
Scents. Published by HORACE WATERS No 333 Broadway. GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER .- All those sples

did Shawls, Silks and Plaids will be sold off without regard to profit; thio, a large lot of Silk Velvets, Ladies' Cloths and Cassimers, Flan-nels, Blenkers and all hinds of Domestic Goods, will be sold off at great bergains. Ladies, give G. M. Boding a call at No. 323 Grand-d., corner of Orchard. DAMAGED LINENS .- S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.,

DAMAGED LIBEAS.
Columbian Hall, No. 21 Grand st., have received from auction 50 cases of wet Lineas, comprising Linea Sheeting, all widths, Linea Damasks, and Table Diapers. Napkins, Diaper and Towaling, from Damasks, and Table Diapers. Napkins, Diaper and Towaling, from Damasks, and Table Diapers. Napkins, Diaper and Towaling, from Strong and in every respect equal to goods free from damage. We call the attention of hotel-keapers and familiate to the above sales. Purchasers will save 50 per cent by making carly salections. Also, ALEERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular Semi-Week-

iy bale of Bucks and Bonds This Day, at 125 o'clock, as the Mer-chapta Exchange. For further particulars, we refer to his adver-tisement in another column. Wet Linens, from the steamship Humboldt, slightly wet and solled, but not fin the lesst damaged, are opened Thirs Mozarine at Hiromover & Landbauraria's No 347 Broadway, at great hergains—se fine Shirting Linens at 21, 2.6 for, also wet black Slikes at 5,6 and 6; wet Woolen Blackets and Marsellies Quilte; Linen Sheeting at 4; Linen Table Damaskt at 2,6 and 5; fine Bladewey Diaper at 16; and every kind of Dry Goods slightly wet and solled, but not in the least injured, all of which they are selling at about half their seal value.

DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES, GAYLER'S PATENT ROUBET M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States f the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's impeneirable defi-nce looks and cross bars, the best safes and looks combined in the order. Depot. No. 192 Pearlet, one door below Maden-mae. NEW MUSIC.—"The Prodigal Son," a sacred song, outet or chorus, for the nes of the Church or social and family circus, sorted for the plane, organ or melodeen by Henry C. Watsonwetty-five cents. Just published by Honack Watzas, No. 353 rendway.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers,

NEW MUSIC.—"Despair Not," a Sacred Duet and Quartet, by V. C. Taylon, sother of "Sacred Minerel." "Golden Lyre." "Choral Anthem." etc., etc., 25 cemia. Just published and for sale by Horack Wavers. No. 333 Brondway. This is the difference between CRISTADORO'S Ex-celeior Hair Dye and the inferior preparations of its class: It colors the hair by the processes of lubrication and absorption; the others score, or reast or here it to the required its, and often fail to do even that. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

THE CLERGYMAN'S FRIEND.—Before the introduction of the femous Syrup of GINENESS and Malva into America, our Clergymen were constantly sufficied with throat diseases. Since the Ginatog and Malva has attained its popularity, and is generally used by all Clergymen, we hear of but few complaints of this kind. This excellent compound is sold by Wilson, Fairmanse & Co. Not. 48 and 49 Hanoverset, mearly opposite the American House, at wholesale and retail, and by respectable druggists at retail. [6 ston Januard.]

Also, by Chas. H. Ring, No. 197 Broadway, and by Boyn & Paul, No. 40 Courtlands et. SEWING MACHINES,-GROVER, BAKER & Co. have opened their new store at No 403 Broadway, where the public are lavited to call and examine Machines adapted to every variety of work, with their intest improvements for embroidery, quiting slik links, dress-making, and stitching linen, in a manner heretoforo

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.-The BEWING MACHINES—CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The Hon. Commissioner of Fatents of the United States has adjudged that my application for letters patent for a Sewing Machine, which was originally invented, constructed and pat in operation by me, as early as the year 1856 micreferrs with all the patents and applications for patents upon Sewing Machines consisting the combination of the eye-pointed needle, and the shuttle making the interlocked efficie. All the parties to this matter of interference are called upon by notice from the Patent-Office to prove the date of their inventions. Rumerous and most respectable witnesses who sew my Sewing Machine I am already apprised of. But it is desirable to prove its good and successful operation by as many as possible. Any persons who, between the years [32] and 1864, saw my Sewing Machine, or saw such a machine in the possession of my late brother. A. F. Haut, or to whom it was exhibited or specimen of the work shown by Mr. stween the years 1833 and 1849, saw my Sewing Machine, or saw the machine in the possession of my late brother, A. F. Huat, or whom it was exhibited or specimens of its work shown by Mr. corge A Arrowenth, will confer a great favor upon me, and will reach a rightoone cause, by informing me of their knowledge upon a subject. A powerful combination is interested in defeating my et claims, but with the testimenty I have, the truth must prevail. I et claims, but with the testimenty I have, the truth must prevail. I walter Hunt, No. 530 Hudson-st., N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling DEWING SIACHINES.—All persons making, selling or using Sewing theshines having a seedle on needles with an eye may the point, are hereby exotioned against intringing my Original Patent, granted Sept. 10, 1949, as all intringers will be held responsible seconding to law. The following persons are licensed to manufacture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said Patent, viz Meetr. Wheeler, Wilson & Co., Grover, Baker & Co., the Américan Magnetic Sewing Machine Co., and A. Bartholf, of New-York, Nichola & Bliss and J. A. Lerow, of Section, Meetr. Wooldredge, Keene & Moore, Lynn, Mess.; and A. B. Hewe, of N. Y. Elias Hows. Js., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 303 Strondwr.; New York, and No. 33 Hanever st., Boston. Sept. 8th, 1850.

SEWING MACHINES -A great reputation for exceseries cannot be gained without great merit. So it is with Sing Sewing Machines, which, from their first introduction, have be admitted to be wastly specifor to all others. The new machings throught out, which sew the most delicate as well as the insy abprice with a single thread, and others, making beautiful ormunal attitches with two threads are the latest triumph of mechant. Machines of every variety and most resonable price, for all the office. No. 220 Brondway.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES .- Long known, screly tested, alr -y right—the scknowledged standard.
FAIRBANES & Co., No. 89 Water-st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, apposite the I where he has the best accommodations in the world for the app tion of his famous Har Dye, and the sale of his newly-lave. Wigs and Toupees. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BETTERS. - Manufac-DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BETTERS.—Manufactured by Dr Jackson, is now recommended by some of the incot prominent members of the Faculty, as an article of much efficacy in case of female weaknes. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find those Ritters advantageous to their health, as we know from experione the salicary effect they have upon weak systems.

For sale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton excorner of William-st. and C. H. Rive, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

How To Make a Fortune.—Cultivate your personal appearance. It your bair is falling out me Barken's Tonique, a certain and greaseless restouative. Price 25 cauts. Sold everywhere. Principal Depot, Barken's Ludies' Hair Dressing Establishment. No. 49 Broadway.

TAPE WORM CURED BY DR. M'LANE'S CELE-ERATE VERMITTER.

BY DELLAR SERVICES OF A CARLES OF A CARLES OF A CARLES OF A CAPTAIN INDIVIDUAL SERVICES, AND 2, 1952.

A certain lady to this city testifies that after using Dr. N°LANE'S VERMITTER, abe passed a tape worm ten inches long, and has no longitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms, us her cylinder. If for excels every other remody now in one. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be issured by calling on Mrs. Hardle, Manhattan-place, or E. L. Thesil, Druggist, corner on Mrs. Hardle, Manhattan-place, or E. L. Thesil, Druggist, corner

or Mrs Hardle, Kanhattan-place, or a large of future and Mrs. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lang's colebrated Lives Pilla, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this Furchesers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr.
M'Lama's Venmeruge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

New-Dork Daily Eribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith annot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS —Any person sending us important news, either by Telegraph, Mail, or otherwise, will be liberally paid, provided it is used by us.

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool for this port, with four days later intelligence from Europe, is now in her twelfth day out, and may be looked for at any

Elsewhere we give additional particulars of the disaster to the steamship San Francisco. The report brought to Liverpool, N. S., by the Maria Freeman, is now fully confirmed by the Captain of the brig Napoleon, arrived at Boston on Saturday, who reports falling in with the S. F. on the 25th, one day before the was seen by the Maria Freeman, at which time she was dismantled, her decks swept, and the sea making a compl e breach over her. When last seen she was out of the Gulf Stream into smooth water. As the S. F. is known to be a strong and excellent boat, and Capt. Watkins one of the ablest seamen afloat, we have little doubt of the safety of the vessel. The steamship Alabama sailed from this port yesterday morning in search of her.

By the arrival of the steamships George Law from Aspinwall, and the Star of the West from San Juan de Nicaragua we have have received nine days later intelligence from California together with advices from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. Aside from the reported destruction by the Mexicans, of a portion of Captain Walker's men, who recently proclaimed Lower California a Republic, the news is unimportant. The accounts from the mines continue favorable. Two hundred and fifty men sailed from San Francisco on the 13th of December, in the bark Oneta, to join President Walker at Lower California. The markets are reported dull.

We are informed that private letters have been received in this City from Gov. Kossuth, announcing his intention of sailing from Southampton on the 23d ult. in the British steamer for Constantinople, whither

of the Sultan. If it be true that Kossuth goes to Turkey at the request of Abd-ul-Medjid, with regard to which we await further information, there can no longer be a doubt that the Porte anticipates the addition of Austria to its declared enemies, and is preparing to keep that power busy at home by a new rising in Hun gary, an example which, of course, will at once be followed in Italy. At the same time, we have to announce that public feeling in England is daily becoming more inflamed. The excitement is not only directed against the Ministry for its weak and treacherous conduct in the Turkish question, but Prince Albert is openly charged with com-plicity with Russia, and the Queen herself is no longer regarded with the same exuberant loyalty as before. It is surprising to see the roughness with which the Prince is handled by journals once filled with respect and devotion for his person and character. Indeed, there has been no such stirring-up of the popular elements in England since the times of the Reform Bill. The public at large are hot for war; and of this the late articles of The London Times upon the Turkish naval disaster alone afford conclusive evidence. At no moment since the commencement of the difficulties have the chances of peace been so faint and the probabilities of a general war so strong. That such a dire convulsion is certain we do not say: it may be that some means of escape can yet be found; but we are bound to declare that the horizon reddens with the menace of a universal conflagration. We do not hall the omen with pleasure. Our faith is in the triumphs of industry, of science, and the gradual acquisition of freedom through the growth of material and social wellbeing. In the clang of arms the arts which elevate the masses and add to the capabilities of man are silenced and obscured, and military power asserts its brutal supremacy. It is possible that when Europe emerges, exhausted and decimated, from the now imminent contest, some few districts may be in more congenial hands, some single tribes have achieved a measure of independence; just as it is certain that one power, which has played a momentous part in history, and one ancient house, that of Hapsburg,which has long boasted an almost unequaled sway,will be overthrown and abolished. But leaving aside these circumstances, we can draw no smiling horoscope for the now probable convulsion; nor do we believe that the liberties of Europe in general or the progress of all that really elevates and ennobles Man can be advanced thereby. But in saying this, let us never forget the truth that if a general war must foilow, it has two causes, namely: the wicked and unjustifiable pretensions of Russia, and the timid, base, hypecritical conduct of the British and French Governments. The weight of responsibility lies on these nowers but above all on Russia, as the aggressor and source of the entire difficulty. It is the Czar who fears not to disturb the peace of the world, to interrupt its prosperity, to cause a boundless and irrepara-ble waste of money and of life, all upon the most frivolous and worthless pretexts. Let there come, then, if the struggle is inevitable, a befitting chastise-

PROGRESS OF THE TURKISH WAR.

dearest interests of Mankind!

ment for the flagrant and gigantic wickedness of the

despot who thus arrogantly gambles with the blood

and treasure of his own people, and puts in peril the

After a long delay we are at last in possession of official documents in relation to the two victories which Russia so loudly boasts of and so liberally rewards. We allude, of course, to the destruction of the Turkish squadron at Sinope and the engagement near Akaltzik, Asia. These documents are the Russian bulletins; but the fact that the Turkish official organ has maintained a profound silence on the subject, when its communications, if it had any to make should have reached us before those from St. Petersburg, makes it certain that the Porte has nothing agreeable to publish. "Accordingly we proceed, on the information we have, to analyze the events in question, in order to make our readers acquainted with the real state of the case.

The battle of Sinope was the result of such an unparalleled series of blunders on the part of the Turks that the whole affair can only be explained by the mischievous interference of Western diplomacy or by collusion with the Russians of some parties in Constantiple connected with the French and English Embassies. In November, the whole Turkish and Egyptian fleet proceeded to the Black Sea, in order to draw the attenion of the Russian Admirals from an expedition sent to the coast of the Caucasus in order to land supplies of arms and ammunition for the insurgent mountaineers. The fleet remained eighteen days at sea without meeting with a single Russian man of-war; some say the Russian squadron never left Sevastopol during all that time, whereby the expedition to the Caucasus was enabled to effect its object; others report that, being well-informed of the plans of the Turks, it withdrew enstward, and merely watched the vessels conveying stores, which, in consequence, never reached the Caucasian shore, and had to return to Sinope, while the main fleet reëntered the Bosphorus. The great amount of powder on board the Sinope squadron, which caused the explosion of several of them at a comparatively early period of the engagement, appears to be a proof

that the latter version is correct. Thus seven Turkish frigates, two steamers, three sloops, and one or two smallerships, together with some transports, were abandoned in the harbor of Sinope, which is little better than an open roadstead, formed by a bay open towards the sea, and protected by a few neclected and ill-constructed batteries, the best of which was a castle constructed at the time of the Greek Emperors, and most likely before artillery was known in Europe. How it happened that a squadron of some three handred gans, mostly of inferior caliber. was thus abandoned to the tender mercies of a fleet of three times its force and weight of metal, at that point of the Turkish shore, which from its proximity to Sevastopol, is most exposed to a Russian attack, while the main fleet was enjoying the tranquil ripple of the Bosphorus, we have yet to learn. We know that the dangerous position of this squadron was well appreciated and warmly debated at head quarters; that the discordant voices of Turkish, French and British admirals. were loudly heard in the councils of war, and that the ever-meddling embassadors were there also, in order to speak their minds upon the matter, but nothing was

In the mean time it appears, according to one statement, that an Austrian steamer reported at Sevastopol the position of the squadron. The Russian official report maintains on the contrary, that Nachimoff while cruising off the coast of Asia, descried the squadron. and took measures to attack it. But, if the Russians descried the Turks at Sinope, the Turks from the tower and minarets of the town must necessarily have descried the Russians long before. How then came it to pass that the Turkish batteries were in such bad trim, when a couple of days' labor might have done a great deal toward their repair! How happened it that the Turkish vessels were at anchor in places where they obstructed the fire of the batteries, and were not shifted to moorings more fit to meet the threatened danger? There was time enough for all this; for Admiral Nachimoff states that he first sent to Sevartopol for three three-deckers before he ventured the attack. Six days, from November 24 to November 39. would not have been allowed to elapse without some effort on the part of the Turks: but ladeed, the report of the Turkish steamer Talf, which escaped to Constantinople, amply proves that the Turks were taken by sur-So far, then, the Russian report cannot be

correct ships of the line, one of them a three-decker, six chafe desperately at the maleficent influences which it is supposed he was to go on the express invitation frigates, several steamers, and six or eight smaller ves- force it upon him.

sels, a force of at least twice the weight of metal of the Turkish squadron. Yet be did not attack until he got three mere three-deckers, which, by thomselves, should have been quite sufficient to perform the exploit. With this disproportionate superiority he proceeded to the assault. A fog, or az some say, the use of the British flag, enabled him to approach unmolested to a distance of 500 yards. Then the fight began. The Russians, not liking to stand under canvas on a lee shore. dropped their anchors. Then the firing from the two moored fleets, without any naval maneuvers, and having rather the character of a cannonade on shore, went on for four hours. The possibility of doing away with all naval factics, with all movements, was very favorable to the Russians, whose Black Sea fleet, manned almost exclusively with "land-lubbers," and especially with Polish Jaws, might have had very poor success if opposed to the well-manned Turkish ships in deep water. Four hours were required by the Russians before they could silence the feeble ships of their opponents. They had, besides, this advantage, that any stray shot on their part would do barm either in the batteries or in the town, and what a number of misses, in comparison to the hits they must have made, appears from the almost total destruction of the place, accomplished long before the hostile fleet was silenced. The Russian report says only the Turkish quarter was burnt down, and that the Greek quarter escaped as if by mira-This is, however, contradicted by better authori-

ty, which states that the whole town is in ruins. Three Turkish frigates were burnt during the action. four were run ashore and burnt afterwards, along with one steamer and the smaller vessels. The steamer Taif, however, cut her cables, boldly steamed through the Russian lines, and escaped to Constantiaople, although chased by Admiral Korniless with three Russian steamers. Considering the clumsiness of Russian naval maneuvers, the bad position of the Turkish fleet in front, and in the line of fire, of their own batteries, and above all the absolute certainty of destruction, it would have perhaps been better if the whole Turkish squadron had got under weigh and borne down as far as the wind permitted upon the enemy. The ruin of some, which could by no means be avoided, might have saved at least a portion of the squadron. Of course the direction of the wind must have decided as to such a maneuver, but it seems doubtful whether Osman Pasha ever thought of such a step at all.

The victory of Sinope has no glory for the Russians, while the Turks fought with almost unheard of bravery; not a single ship having struck its flag during the whole action. And this loss of a valuable portion of their naval force, the momentary conquest of the Black Sea, and the dejecting moral consequences of such an event upon the Turkish population, army and navy, is entirely due to the "good offices" of Western diplomacy, which prevented the Turkish fleet from standing out and protecting or fetching home the Sinope squadron. And it is equally due to the secret information given to the Russians enabling them to strike the blow with cer-

The second victory of which the Russians boast, came off at Akhaltzik, in Armenia. The Turkshave for some time past been checked in the offensive movements which they had effected on the Georgian frontier. Since the taking of Shefkatil, or St. Nicolas, not a place of any importance has been taken, nor any victory gained of more than ephemeral effect. And this in a country where the Russians must fight under all imaginable disadvantages, where their land communications with Russia are reduced to two roads infested by insurgent Circassians, where their sea communications might very easily be cut off or endangered, and where the Transcaucasian country occupied by them, with Tiflis for its centre, might be considered more as an independent State, than as part and parcel of a mighty empire. How is this check of the Turkish advance to be explained! The Turks accuse Abdi Pasha of treason and have recalled bim; and certainly it is very curious that Abdi Pasha is the only Turkish General in Asia, who has been allowed by the Russians to gain local and partial victories. But there are two mistekes on the part of the Turks which explain the want of success in the beginning and the actual defeat in due course afterward. They have spread and divided their army upon all the long line from Batun to Bayezid; their masses are nowhere strong enough for a concentric attack upon Tiffis, though part of them are at the present moment, enjoying the undisputed and useless possession of the city of Erivan. The country is barren and rocky, and it may be difficult to feed a large army there; but quick concentration of all resources and rapid movements are the best means against famine in an army. Two corps. one for covering Batun and attacking on the coast-line. another for a direct march upon Tiffis through the valley of the Kur would have been sufficient. But the Turkish forces have been divided and subdivided without any necessity whatever, and to the almost entire disabling of every one of the different corps.

In the second place, the inactivity in which diplomacy held the Turkish fleet allowed the Russians to land two divisions of infantry (of the 5th corps) in in Mingrelia, and thus to re-enforce Prince Woronzoff's Caucasian army by nearly 20,000 men. Thus strengthened, he not only arrested the Turks on the coast, but has now had the satisfaction of seeing a corps under Gen. Andronikoff deliver the beleaguered fortress of Akhaltzik, and beat the enemy on the open field near that town. The Russians pretend that with about 10,000 men they have routed 18,000 Turks: of course we cannot rely upon such statements, but must confess that the great number of irregulars in the Turkish Apetolian army and the almost total absence of Europeau officers, particularly in the higher commands and on the staff, must make them but a poor match for an equal number of Russians. The Russians pretend they have taken ten or twelve pieces of cannon, which may be true, as in that impassable country the vanquished party must necessarily abandon most of its guns: at the same time they confess they have made only 120 prisoners. This amounts to a confession that they have massacred almost all the wounded on the field of battle, they being necessarily left in their hands Besides, they prove that their measures for pursuit and intercepting the retreat of at least part of the enemy, must have been wretchedly planned. They had plenty of cavalry: a bold charge into the midst of the fugitives would have cut off whole battaliens. But this action offers, so far as our reports go, but little

military or political interest. On the Danube, the Russians have done nothing more than repeat the affair by which they opened the campaigu, at Matchim, a fort, or a projecting rock opposite Brails. They appear to have made little impression. We have also, on good authority, a detailed statement of the Turkish troops concentrated at Widdin. They consist of 34,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 2,000 artillery, with 66 field-guns, besides heavy artillery on the walls of Widdin, and on the redoubts of Kalefat. Thus, 40,000 Turks are wasted in order to occupy the direct route from Bucharest into Servia. Forty thousand men, chained down to extensive fortifications which they have to defend are too few to withs and the attack of a large army, and a great deal too many to defeat roving expeditions of small bodies. With the force already collected at Shumla, these 40,000 men would there be worth twice their number elsewhere. Their absence, next to diplomatic interference, ruined the operation of Oltenitza. It is impossible that Omer Pasha should not know, that if he stands with 100,000 men between Silistria and Rustchuk, the Russians. in numbers sufficient to do mischief, will never attempt to pass by him in order to throw themselves into the mountains of Servia. Such a disposition of his Admiral Nachimoff had under his command three , troops cannot accord with his judgment, and he must

ERIE MATTERS.

Gov. Bigler has at length telegraphed to the Mayor and Sheriff a Jesuitical dispatch, advising obedience to | before it was confronted by our firemen. the injunctions of the State and U. S. Supreme Courts; but it is far easier to stir up a riot than to quell it. Had the Governor sent such a dispatch at the outset, a fearful amount of mischief and disgrace would have

been prevented. The representatives of the Eric rioters at Harrisburg-have likewise telegraphed to Eric, advising the borough authorities and their mob to desist temporarily from all further destruction of the Railroad on condition that the latter shall refrain from prosecuting the Vandal destroyers of their property. The rioters telegraphed back that they could not consent to this, and that Harbor Creek would not permit Rails of any gauge to be laid down on the present Railroad track through that town. So the matter stands unsettled. We protest against any compromise which shall shield the bridge-burning, track-plewing, baby-freezing scoundrels of Erie and Harbor Creek from the legal consequences of their crimes. It now seems clear that the course of the Vandals will not be sustained by the Pennsytvania Legislature, even if it could be.

Erie is now looking, as a last resort, to a Railroad connection with this City direct by a six feet track, by way of the proposed new read to Little Valley and thence over the New-York and Eric Railroad. To this nobody has any objection, provided the Lake Shore Road shall henceforth be unmolested; but he must be green who supposes a New-York Legislature will give aid and comfort to the bridge-burners by permitting that connection to be made for Erie's benefit while Erie is blockading the Lake Shore route, and thus injuring our State to the amount of thousands of dollars per day. No. no, gentlemen! if cutting connections is your game, you shall not play it alone !

We believe the President of the Little Valley and Eric Road is new in our City, in quest of subscriptions in aid of that project. This is all right, provided Ecto recoils from her present bridge-burning, track-plowing attitude, but not otherwise. We have not a penny of interest in the Lake Shore Road, nor any of its connections; while we have subscribed \$1,000 toward constructing the Little Valley Road; but we will not pay up one cent toward building that Road, nor any Road to Erie, while that harbor of incendiaries continues to obstruct the State Line Road.

Again we say-No Compromise which will shield the bridge burners and their backers from the legal punishment of their crimes!

.. PENNAVLVANIA INTERESTS."

Pennsylvania wants her share of the trade and transportation between the Atlantic and the Great Valley, which is natural and unobjectionable. She has built Canals and Railroads with this view, to which nobody can make serious objection. If she wishes to run one of either through our State to Lake Eric, Outario or Champlain, we are confident no objection will be interposed, but every facility extended, and we guarantee her against any such Algerine exaction as that to which the New-York and Erie Railroad is now subiceted in the annual contribution of \$10,000 levied on it for the benefit of Penasylvania's Treasury, though the construction of that road along and within her border is an actual and important benefit to her. It brings an immense current of Western business and travel within easy reach of Philadelphia at Elmira, Great Bend and Delaware: and, if she don't choose to stretch out her hand and secure a part of it, the fault certainly is none of ours.

But while Philadelphia neglects to tap this stream of business at Delaware, where it is brought within a hundred miles of her, on her own noble river, down which a Railroad might be easily and cheaply constructed, she seems ready enough to stop it and seek to turn it into her own lap at Erie, four hundred miles away, and on the other side of the Alleghanies. And the instrument wherewith she works is not a wand of attraction, but a bar of obstruction. Instead of building a Railroad to invite people to her shops and facilitate their coming, she tears one up that leads in a different direction. She expects to win, not by building bridges, but by burning them-not by a line of rails, but by a break of gauge. In other words, she virtually says, I will make you trade with me by breaking up your path to my rival." And this is her mode of evincing a regard for her own interests. And we see that a Philadelphia member has proposed in the Pennsylvania Legislature a reenactment of the Gauge Law; though how that can be made to work after the gauge has actually been changed, we do not see.

Let us suppose that Philadelphia shall be able, by calling to her aid the sovereign majesty of Pennsylvania, to establish a break of gauge at Erie, how much can Philadelphia expect to make by it ?

We have in our City several smart, clever men of business, such as Stewart, Barnuin and Genin. Now suppose these had petitioned for and obtained of our late . Common Council-the case not being supposable any other-the privilege of erecting a tollgate across Broadway in front of their respective premises, their customers being permitted to pass free, but every body else obliged to pay a penny to the gatekeeper-how much increase of custom do you think they would realize by the speculation? Will Philadelphia ponder this question?

For our own part, we don't believe one of the New-Yorkers we have named would accept such a gateprivilege if freely offered them. They would say-No; we can't afford to give weight to the insinuation that customers must be driven or taxed into our shops, or they won't come there. Keep away your gates, and let us fight our own battle; if we can't

stand in a fair field, we don't want to stand at all. We can't consent to be responsible for all the blasphemy those gates would elicit, and we won't have them before our doors." And herein they would judge wisely

Can that be wisdom in Philadelphia which would be folly anywhere else!

THE LAST FIRE.

The destruction by fire on Saturday night in this City of one of the finest, and in some respects the most splendid concert-room in the world, joined with that of one of the most beautiful marble structures in the country, is an event which provokes reflectien. It is but last week that Metropolitan Hall echoed with the strains of one of the finest orchestras; it is but last week that expectation seemed eager touching to the interior magnificence of the Lafarge Hotel, about to be opened to rival or outrival any in the City. Now both these buildings are resolved into a pool of hot and smoking ruins, flanked by portions of fire-scarred walls, which seem ready to leap into the gulph below. For this truly deplorable event, alike calamitous for taste, art and convenience, we see no cause but negligence. It is utterly impossible, if the botel and concert-room had been properly watched, that the fire could have gained such an unconquerable fierceness. Here was a property worth some four hundred thousand dollars, which in certain points of costly splendour and artistic uses, has not its equal on this continent : but it seems to have been left to take care of itself and burn up at will. We hear of no water-pipes so introduced into the Music Hall as that the first show of flames could be dissipated on the the instant. We hear of no double patrols marching and watching on their sleepless beats. But in the dead of the night, when the world dreams in confidence, the alarm of fire is given afresh-the firemen being already on duty at a minor conflagration-and then there is the old hurry skurry—the terrible vibrations of doubt and speculation as to whence proceed these

sround. Such is the history of the late fire. It had already worked its way into the bowels of the building

In witnessing the manner in which the firemen extinguished it, preserving the circumjacent buildings from destruction, though frequently ignited from the shower and spray of sparks which for three mortal hours lit upon them-in seeing how these devoted legions of peace, remained under the toppling and earth-shaking walls, up to the moment of their final leap-we were reminded of courage as sublime as that which historian or bard has sung-which has made myths of heros and named capitals after captains. No ferforn hope could present more exalted bravery, or more mechanical skill. While true and tawdry accounts of battles are dwelt upon by the rising generation as indices of a heroic age now gene by, it is not remarked that battles in peace leveled against, and not for, destruction, are fought every day, and neither ananlist nor lyrist deems them worthy of mention. The loss of Metropolitan Hall is at present irrepara-

ble. No building in the City for a moment competes with it in size and splendor, conjoined with the best location. It was equally good for music or declaration -for arts or philanthropy. It was, when lit up at night, of remarkable brilliancy, and withal harmonious; and carried out the great Greek idea, that the eye and ear require simultaneous nurture from the muses. The building of Metropolitan Hall grew originally out of the excitement attending the Jenny Lind fever. An enthusiast, named Tripler, advanced a heavy sum, and built it; and becoming bankrupt thereby, a mortgage foreclosed upon his work and his enthusiasm, and he was ruined-the late owner enjoying the results. Of course, the little that is done for Art is this City, is done by such enthusiasts, or it would not have the mean existence accorded to it-" Its chord alone that "breaks by night, to show that still it lives," could not pre-exist to break, and there would be nothing to distract for a moment public attention from triumphant Ethlopian minstrelsy consecrated to caricaturing what among a generous civilized people should be too humble to ridicule-pamely, the socially and politically helpless negro. As no artistic building is as a rule put up except on the cent-per-cent principle-and enthusiasm is a rare thing connected with capital-we have no expectations that a new music hall will be erected in the place of the one just destroyed. On this consideration, the destruction of Metropolitan Hall must be considered a terrible blow to Art, from which it may take many years to recover; and therefore, the flaming ruins have a sadness peculiarly their own. As for Lafarge's Hotel it was literally a regal palace. As a marble structure it had a peculiar beauty. The splendor of its furniture may be judged when we state that the carpets alone, now unfortunately destroyed, cost upward of \$20,000. The entire furniture cost \$120,000.

The frequent fires that we have had recently press heavily on the insurance companies. Dividends are cut down, or postponed, and according to the statistics of recklessness, we have not got through the worst part of the fire-winter yet. It is disgraceful that there should be so many fires among us. Such a destruction of property-of the blood and sweat and labor of freemen seems more like drunken New-Zealanders than civilized beings. We find no parallel to it in European Christendom. Take Paris for example : our recollections do not go back further than 1845, in regard to the fire statistics of that city, but from that year to this, 1854, a period of nine years, in a city of over a million, with the suburbs included of fifteen hundred thousand inhabitants with houses, thickly strewn in flarrow streets, varying generally from five to ten stories-containing not only French, but a large proportion of people from other parts of the world, there has been only one fire of any magnitude! Compare that with the houses and streets destroyed-the millions on millions swept away-the lives of firemen on duty, lost in this City. We should blush at the parallel. The truth is, this City needs to be eplightened as to the true relations of man to his neighbor, in regard to the care which he takes of his property, guarding it against fire and not subjecting that around it to the contamination of death through flames. We need a Board of City Architects, whose business shall be to look over the Builder's plans of every house, private or public, and see that the walls are of the preper thickness, the economic arrangements such as security and health require, and the combustible materials used in the building as few as possible. The license which has grown up in the construction of edifices in this City should be checked and crushed by a policy of local administration, alike due to the claims of industry, which cannot support a fiery maels from to swallow a large per centage of its and to the requirements of security, municipal growth and national repute

Mr. W MBURN of Maine, has lately made a speech be annexation of the Sandwich Islands. good sentiments and sound doctrine. happily and ... y expressed. Mr. Washburn has a clearness of view and an animation of mind which, added to great fluency of speech and wealth of diction. render him a speaker of uncommon merit. Besides, he is a gentleman of remarkable independence of thought and soundness of understanding. He possesses in an eminent degree that happy combination of generous sentiments and enlarged ideas, with a distinct recognition of the claims of experience and the demands of even-handed justice, which entitle him to a prominent rank among a rising class of men, both in and out of the public councils, of which everything is to be expected in the future. It is to those individuals (mainly the fruit of our own times) who unite in themselves the leading ideas of progress and conservatism-who go forward with an unflinching adherence to the right and an inflexible front against the wrong-that the world is hereafter to look as the pioncers and champions of its advancement.

Mr. Washburn's positions on annexation are well taken and ably enforced. He maintains that the basis of the act should be the clearly expressed wish of the inhabitants of the Islands. Hie is right in this and in the distinction he draws between the character of colonial, and territorial or integral annexation. The days of colonial relations are past; the Federal system supplants them, and it is clear to the eye that intelligently scens the future, that the Federal tie will soon take the place of the Colonial in all those distant dominions now held by foreign Powers which they shall hereafter successfully seek to retain beneath their sway. America is in advance with the practical application of this idea, and this is of itself sufficient to determine the fate of the Sandwich Islands, independently of more controlling considerations.

It is an old saying that a certain sort of people should have good memories. In fact the only safe course for this class of persons is to say nothing. Constant talking results in inevitable exposure. The Satanic is forever boasting of its immense and unparalleled circulation. Of late it has said so much about it, that we have been able to see just what foundation there is for its oft reiterated statement that its list of subscribers is greater than that of any of its neighbors or cotemporaries. The last statement of the Satanic was on Saturday, and is as follows:

The statements of the preceding day in that paper, show that the average circulation of the Sunday Herald is about 35,000. This Sunday Herald is no more an independent sheet that should be reckoned separately in making up the subscribers to the paper, than the Monday or Tuesday Herald. Deducting it therefore from fisring rays which jerk from black night into plain, the above aggregate, it appears that the proprietor of vision, cupela and chimney, roof and wall, for rules the Satsnic claims a total circulation of 70,000 copies.

Taking this statement for truth, (which a many will appear a laughable degree of liberality,) to TRIBUNE outnumbers it 37,700. But judging ff. Tu wholesale way in which The Herald always jambles's circulation, we conclude that a close scrutiny of all the facts in the case would show that the number of sub scribers to THE TRIBUNE exceeds those of The Herski by not less than 50,000.

PRESIDENT WALKER seems to have been cornered in his new Republic of Sonora, California. He invaded and, as he said, conquered that country, and established there an independent Republic with a force of but fortyfive men, all told. We have accounts to-day that the Mexicans have suddenly fallen upon the new President and his new Republic, and killed fourteen of his fortyfive, and driven the rest into the shelter of a house, where they were, at the last accounts rigorously besieged by overwhelming numbers. We hope to hear that President Walker, with his remaining misguided followers, have escaped the besiegers and fled back to San Francisco, wiser and better men. But the news we have does not warrant the expectation that this most wild and visionary enterprise will terminate so fortunately. We fear it will turn out that the invaders have all fallen victims to their own folly and temerity

The citizens of our State engaged in the forwarding business have memorialized the Legislature, asking that a general Act be passed, under which they may form companies or corporations for carrying on their business, just as corporations may now be formed for manufacturing purposes. In other words, they solicit the extension to their vocation of the facilities and benefits accorded to Productive Industry by the General Manufacturing Law of 1848. We are entirely in favor of their object, and hope it may be obtained by a very brief enactment, referring to the act aforesaid, and declaring that its provisions shall be applicable to the forwarding business among others.

The latest European news gives different versions of the double Soule duel. One account says that the duel between Mr. Soule Jr. and the Duke of Alva was fought with swords and lasted three quarters of an hour, when Mr. Soule, Jr., falling, the Duke of Alva made him retrast sword at throat." This version we do not credit in the first place, it is not custom now a days to push a quarrel to such medieval exactions; when a man falls by accident, his opponent must wait for him to get up again; and in the second place, we believe that the courage of the young man would have caused him to meet a doom so threatened rather than yield. Another account speaking of this duel says swords were used but no wounds given, and the seaends drew up a statement reciprocally satisfactory to the principals. In regard to the duel of Mr. Soulé, Sr., with the M. de Turgot, an account relates that M. de Turgot was shot through the leg; and the knee cap not being hit, he is not considered in dangerous condition. Such are the ventions up to the last advices. These diplomatic duels remind us of the time just after

the last war with Great Britain, when the American officers of the Navy deemed it necessary to continue the national duel on individual account against the English. The celebrated duels about the year 1818, when an English mass at Gibraltar was challenged by an American officer, resulting in his killing several of them, was one of the most remarkable examples of the "chivairie" institution which modern times present. We think the French birth of Mr. Soulé had something

to do with the matter in which he was engaged, and he might have received a slight simply because his origin was not that of the haute noblesse. In observing the insolence of hereditary rank substantively displayed in Europe, the reign of terror ceases to be a mystery; it was the reboun of popular feeling so long outraged.

MAINE.-The new Legislature of this State convened at Augusta on the 4th inst. Thirteen Senators were present all that were chosen—there being seventeen vacancies.

John L. Cutler (reg. Dem.,) was on the second ballot chosen President of the Senate by 8 to 5; Wm. Trafton Secretary by a like vote.

In the House, John J. Perry (Mercill or Maine Law Dom) was first chosen Clerk, by 82 votes to 57 for Wm. T. John in (reg. Dem.) and 4 scattering ; then Noah Smith, Jr. (Whig) of Calais, was chosen Speaker by 83 votes to 56 for N. S. Littlefield (reg. Dem.) Some incidental questions arese, which were decided by a like vote, evincing a good understanding between the Whigs and Maine Law Democrats, and rendering highly probable the choice of Asson P MERRILL (Maine Law Dem.) as Governor, and WM. P Frasender (Whig.) as United States Senator.

A CHANCE FOR THE BENEVOLENT .- We have received from D. W. Kilbourne, Esq. of Keokuk, Iowa, a lengthy communication in relation to the emancipation of nine dayes. It is to this effect: That in October last a maiden lady, named Frances Gordon, arrived at Keokuk from near Springfield, Ky, accompanied by nineteen slaves belonging to her, whom she wished to and in a short time did emand-Mr K gives a detailed account of the experienced in removing from Kentucky. Among other devices employed to prevent her removal, and the freeing of the blacks, it is stated that her brother, a Baptist preacher, instituted proceedings against her in the Circuit Court, on the ground that she was imbecile-she being 80 years Afterward another suit was brought to prevent her taking her slaves out of the State, charging that she had only a life-lease of them. But she succeeded in the Courts. and finally contrived to escape from the State, taking refuge in Iowa. In so doing, however, she consumed her fortune at no time large, and is dependent upon her emancipate elaves for support. She is now anxious to purchase the freedom of a son of one of her late slaves, and also the husbands of two of them, who are still in bondage in Ken tucky, for which purpose some \$3,000 will be required. Mr. Kilbourne concludes his letter as follows:

"Here is a chance for some Society, or for wealthy and benevolent individuals, who are moving in like matters, to make up the amount for this object."

The old lady has done all that she can do; she has ac-

complished the great object of her life, and, if she could now see those connected with her family by the tenderest ties fully emancipated, her happiness would be complete. The object is certainly a worthy one, and deserves the attention of the philanthropic people of Iowa especially.

THE INDEPENDENT begins the new year with an enlargement of its sheet to something more than the size of our own-the form adopted being identical withours, the pages as wide, and the columns a trifle longer. We believe it is

now the largest Religious Newspaper in the world. And it is not merely the largest-it is in many respects the best. Though wedded to a sect, it is the least scetarian in its views, the most catholic in its spirit. Its liberality is not of the milk and water, care for nothing order, but is hearty and genial-is apparently based on a profound confidence that the truth of God is not to be shaken by the follies and sophistries of man. The Editors differ widely among themselves, and are of very unequal merit and unlike disposition; but their very combine to increase their paper's excellence. May it live a thousand years!

We lea n with the most melancholy interest that our fel low-citizen, the Hon. EDWARD CURTIS, was taken to the in sene asylum on Saturday. His health has been falling for some time, and during the past year his intellect has been sensibly affected. The malady began with partial loss of memory, an inability to recognize persons and remember names, and more lately exhibited itself in the hallucination that he was possessed of boundless riches, which he was seeking to bestow with a lavish profusion. The case is deemed by the medical faculty to be a softening of the brain, and but faint hopes exist therefore of his recovery.

LOSS AT SEA OF THE AMERICAN SHIP COMMERCE.-The ship Commerce, of New-York, Capt. Whittlesey, from New-York for London, Dec. 21, was lost at sea as follows: On Dec. 24, the ship sprung a leak: 26th, the ship Andrew Foster, from Liverpool for this port, fell in with her, and took off the captain, crew, and twenty one passengers, and brough them to this port. Capt Whitelesey states that when he left her, she had twelve feet of water in the hold, and lay on her beam ends. He supposed she sunk that night. The Commerce was a fine ship, ten months old, and 1,100 tuns burden, owned by Messra Joseph Parsons and J. Atkins. She had on board a cargo of flour and grain. Capt. Whittlesey expresses his heartfelt thanks to Capt. Halberton for his kindness to himself, erew and passengers, while on board of the Andrew Feater.